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ABSTRACT

An Advanced General Education Program has been designed to prepare an individual with the information, concepts, and general knowledge required to successfully pass the American Council on Education's High School General Education Development (GED) Test. The Advanced General Education Program provides comprehensive self-instruction in each of the following areas: (1) Correctness and effectiveness of Expression, (2) Social Studies, (3) Natural Sciences, (4) Interpretation of Literary Materials, and (5) General Mathematics. This document discusses the aspects of production and consumption, forms of government, and reading for facts, opinions and issues. (CK)

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ADVANCED GENERAL EDUCATION PROGRAM

A HIGH SCHOOL SELF-STUDY PROGRAM

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

LEVEL: I

UNIT: 3

LESSON: 1

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION, JOB CORPS
NOVEMBER 1969

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION, JOB CORPS
NOVEMBER 1969

READ this discussion about the drug problem:

"Say Sid, have you heard about the new government plan to build centers for drug addicts and to pass a law making it compulsory for them to have treatment?" asked Joe.

"No, what's it all about?"

"Well, there will be lots of centers in big cities, in those neighborhoods where a lot of addicts hang out. The addicts will be picked up by policemen. But, instead of being sent to jail, they will be placed in these centers until they kick their habit and become responsible citizens. The centers will give them all kinds of psychological and medical treatment until they straighten out."

"It sounds great to me," said Sid. "I'm all for anything that will get rid of junkies."

"Well," said Joe, "I'm for the centers too but I don't think the addicts should be forced to go there. I think they should go there when they decide that they want to be cured. Putting them in centers whether they want to go or not is taking away their freedom as citizens. If the government is allowed to do that to addicts, the forceful way of doing things gets to be a habit, and the next thing you know, the government can decide to do that to ordinary citizens. Some nut in Congress may decide to lock up all the people who smoke cigarettes, bite their nails or wear mini skirts. How would you like <u>that</u>?"

"Listen, Joe, I don't give a damn whether it takes away their freedom as citizens or not. As far as I'm concerned, they don't assume any of the responsibilities of citizenship. They don't vote or work or obey the laws. Using drugs is a federal offense. So it really doesn't matter," said Sid.

"And I suppose you would take the driver's license away from anybody who didn't drive his car. So would you take his rights away because he doesn't use them?

"Look, I just think that drug addicts are dangerous and not responsible. I think that other people have to decide for them, just as if they were children or very sick adults. When a man has a heart attack in the street, you don't stop and ask him if he wants a doctor."

"You don't understand, Sid, you're too emotional. It's the idea that's important here. First of all, these people aren't children and their sickness is different. You take a man with a heart attack to the hospital to give him immediate relief. But, once he can walk again, nobody forces him to change his diet or stop playing tennis. People can advise him but they can't make him follow their advice."

4. CHECK the important reason for a society to produce surplus products:

a. ☐ so that the people can have things to sell or trade for products they don't have

b. ☐ so that the people can waste things and still have enough for their needs

c. ☐ so that the people will have the products they need for immediate consumption

d. ☐ so that the workers will be kept busy with production

5. What is <u>efficient production</u>?

a. ☐ production that is done with least amount of time, work and raw materials required

b. ☐ production that goes immediately from the raw material to the finished product

c. ☐ production that provides the most products to the consumer

Time completed _____

WHEN YOU HAVE FINISHED THIS TEST, WRITE DOWN THE TIME. THEN TAKE THE LESSON TO YOUR INSTRUCTOR OR HIS ASSISTANT FOR CHECKING. WAIT UNTIL THE LESSON IS APPROVED BEFORE GOING ON TO THE NEXT LESSON.

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Sid wasn't convinced. "It's different. Drug addicts hurt other people. They steal and kill to get drugs. They make it unsafe for my girlfriend or mother to walk in the streets at night. That's what a government is for -- to protect people like you and me and our families. Besides . . ."

Joe interrupted him, "But you've got to have certain standards. You've got to stick to a democratic way of doing things, otherwise power gets misused and people don't have any free choice in deciding what to do with their lives. You're just being narrow-minded because you feel so strongly about drug addicts. You're refusing to see the larger issues that are involved. Forcing people to have treatment is unconstitutional. It can lead to the government taking people's freedoms away. If we let this happen, then someday the government might tell you what kind of job to take, what books to read, who to marry. You've got to realize the larger issues involved in this thing."

"But Joe, I'm sure these addicts aren't doing anybody any good, even themselves. Why, they should welcome the chance to be helped. These drug treatment centers will get them off the drugs. Some centers have courses. A person can learn a trade or learn enough to go back to school."

"Look, I'm not arguing that the centers might not help the addicts. But I think they should come to it out of free choice. The centers should advertise and tell the addicts what they could gain from it. And then the people who run the centers should work with the guys who want to be helped. That's the only sensible way to do things. You know, like AA."

"What's AA?" asked Sid.

"It's an organization called Alcoholics Anonymous," explained Joe, "for people who drink so much it interferes with their lives. When alcoholics are helped they go back and tell other alcoholics who then may decide to join themselves. Addicts could do the same thing."

"Joe, you don't make sense. Those addicts don't know what they want. They went on drugs because they didn't believe they could make it. Did you ever read Manchild in the Promised Land, a book by a guy named Claude Brown who grew up on the streets of Harlem and saw all of his friends go on dope?"

"No, I haven't" said Joe.

"Well, in this book, the author tells about lots of guys who pretend that they want to get cured and then as soon as they get out of jail or some hospital, they go back on the habit. I think you've got to keep them in the treatment centers for a long, long time, even after they look as if they've straightened out," said Sid.

"The centers may help or they may not help," said Joe, "but they don't have

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1. Mrs. Green and her daughter Jane raise sheep for wool. They make yarn (thread) out of the wool, then they make sweaters out of the yarn. They sell the sweaters they make. David buys a sweater, takes it home, and wears it.

   CHECK one or more columns to answer each question:

	Mrs. Green	Jane	David
a. Who is the consumer?	☐	☐	☐
b. Who is a producer?	☐	☐	☐
	yarn	wool	sweater
c. What is the product?	☐	☐	☐
d. What is the raw material?	☐	☐	☐

2. NUMBER this list in the correct order:

   a. _____ consume products

   b. _____ get raw materials

   c. _____ produce products from raw materials

3. Which of these is an example of barter?

   a. ☐ A baker produces twenty loaves of bread.

   b. ☐ A butcher buys bread from the baker; the baker buys meat from the butcher.

   c. ☐ A butcher buys twenty loaves of bread from a baker.

   d. ☐ A butcher trades five hams to a baker for twenty loaves of bread.

half a chance unless the addict goes there on his own free will."

"How can you be sure of that?" asked Sid.

"I'm not sure, of course, but there are reports from other countries and cities where addicts are given a choice and the treatments are successful. I have a magazine at home that tells about it. I'll bring it in tomorrow," said Joe.

"Okay," Sid said, as he put on his coat, "but I doubt whether you'll convince me."

The next night Sid and Joe met again.

"Hello Sid," said Joe, "I brought the evidence with me." He took a magazine out of his pocket and opened it. "See, read this. It says that the British program is like this. The addict simply goes to a doctor. The doctor feels it is his duty to try to cure the addict (often he starts by giving the addict a milder dose of the drug than he is used to) but he does not force the addict to change or go to a hospital. He may try to convince the addict to go to a hospital by talking to him about the advantages of being off drugs but he does not use force. If the addict decides to enter a hospital, it is entirely his own decision. Often they do just that. The main difference is between treating the addict like a criminal or a medical case."

"Well, that's only one country," said Sid. "There are addicts all over the world."

Joe looked pleased. "Yes, but this article also says that many places handle addicts as medical rather than criminal cases -- Netherlands, Luxemburg, Norway, Spain, Israel, Argentina, Belgium, Austria, Finland, West Germany, Switzerland, New Zealand, Australia, New South Wales, and Queensland."

"What about the countries that treat addicts the way we do? What are their results?" asked Sid.

Joe was all ready for the question. "In Canada and most of the Far East the system is the same as ours. Addicts are arrested and put in jail. Drugs are considered illegal. What has happened in these countries is similar to what happens here -- addicts and peddlers become dependent on each other and form a tight little group that doesn't let anyone else in, except new addicts. These new addicts are often young guys from the city slums who have had the chance to see a lot of addiction and crime as they were growing up. I think that treating the addict like a criminal just ties him closer to the peddler. He knows he can't go to anyone else for drugs or help and so when the peddler keeps raising the price of drugs the addict

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MASTERY TEST

Time started _____

doesn't know anything else to do but go out and steal to get the money. Now if he knew he could get the drugs from a doctor, at least the stealing and crime would stop."

"Let me see that magazine," said Sid. "You have so much information that I get confused. I'm not sure what I think."

"Here it is," said Joe, "why don't you take it home and read it yourself. Then we'll have another talk about what should be done for addicts. I have to run now. See you soon."

You have just read about two men who had a difference of opinion. One of the reasons for their disagreement was that each brought different facts, beliefs, and values to the issue. It took each guy a long time to find out why the other thought the way he did. Each found out that the other had information and experiences that influenced his opinion.

The lessons ahead will give you practice in reading passages that demand clear thinking and the ability to separate facts from opinions. They will help you develop your skills in following an argument and determining whether you have enough information to make a judgment.

First, however you will have a lesson in economics and a lesson about government. When you have learned something about these subjects, it will be much easier for you to study about issues and to tell facts from opinions.

Time completed _____

SURPLUS	what is left over when the people who produce goods have used all they need
BARTER or TRADE	exchanging the goods that you produce for goods which you don't produce EXAMPLE: if one tribe has a surplus of food and the other tribe has a surplus of arrows, they could barter food for arrows
ECONOMICS	the study of how goods are produced and consumed

1. Primitive man had three basic needs: food, clothing and shelter. At first he had to supply these needs by hunting animals for food and their skins for clothing and by living in caves. Later he learned to produce some of the things to satisfy his needs by growing food and raising animals. NO RESPONSE REQUIRED	GO ON TO THE NEXT FRAME
2. In order to produce what he needed, man had to have <u>raw materials</u>. Some of the materials could be gathered. For example, Indians gathered tree bark to make canoes Other materials, such as corn or wheat for flour, had to be grown. Materials that are gathered or grown to make into other things are called <u>raw materials</u>. MARK an <u>R</u> next to everything that is a raw material: _____ animal hides _____ bread _____ canoe _____ corn _____ tent _____ tree bark _____ wheat	animal hides corn tree bark wheat

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RAW MATERIALS	materials that are gathered or grown to make into other things EXAMPLES: corn is grown to make food; wheat is gathered to make bread; trees are grown to make boats, paper, etc.
PRODUCTS	things made from raw materials EXAMPLES: bread, canoes, tents, hatchets
PRODUCTION or PRODUCING	making products EXAMPLES: building a boat, knitting a sweater, making shoes
PRODUCER	a person who produces something EXAMPLES: a shoemaker, a baker
CONSUMING or CONSUMPTION	using a product EXAMPLES: eating food, wearing clothes
CONSUMER	a person who uses a product
EFFICIENT	done well in the shortest amount of time using as few raw materials and as little work as can be used EXAMPLE: having things done by people who have done them many times before, instead of always teaching new people how to do it
DIVISION OF LABOR	each worker does only a few kinds of work instead of having each worker try to do all kinds of work
OCCUPATION	one special kind of work EXAMPLE: farming or fishing

3.

All the things made from raw materials are called products. A hatchet, for example, was made from a sharpened stone attached to a stick. In addition to being a product, the hatchet itself became a tool to help make other products.

MARK a P next to the things that are products:

_____ animal fur

_____ baskets

_____ cloth

_____ feathers

_____ feather headdress

_____ ice

_____ tent

baskets

cloth

feather headdress

tent

4.

MATCH the following:

A. animal skins

B. fish

C. fishing pole

D. soup

E. tents

1. _____ product

2. _____ raw material

1. C, D, E

2. A, B

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Time completed _____

YOU HAVE NOW FINISHED THE FIRST PART OF THIS LESSON. WRITE DOWN THE TIME. THEN, AFTER YOU HAVE REVIEWED THE MAIN IDEAS IN THE FOLLOWING SUMMARY, TAKE THE MASTERY TEST AT THE END OF THE BOOKLET

5. Raw materials are: ☐ gathered or grown ☐ made Products are: ☐ gathered or grown ☐ made	 gathered or grown made
6. The making of products is called <u>producing</u> or <u>production</u>. Man uses the products he makes to satisfy the basic needs of food, clothing and shelter. WRITE <u>P</u> next to the examples of <u>producing</u> and WRITE <u>U</u> next to examples of <u>using</u> products: _____ building a boat _____ eating bread _____ growing grain _____ knitting a sweater _____ riding on a wagon _____ wearing a coat	 P U P P U U
7. Using a product is called <u>consuming</u> or <u>consumption</u>. What is a <u>consumer</u>? ☐ a person who makes products ☐ a person who uses products Who takes raw materials and makes them into products? ☐ the consumer ☐ the producer	 a person who uses products the producer

18. Of the following, which is NOT an example of barter? ☐ A farmer gives surplus vegetables to a poor neighbor. ☐ A grape-grower trades ten baskets of grapes to a bottle-maker for 100 wine bottles. ☐ A trapper trades two bearskins to a merchant for new boots, a keg of rum, and two blankets.	A farmer gives . . .
19. Efficient production often resulted in surplus products. This made it possible for societies to _____. Which of the following is necessary for efficient production? ☐ barter (or trade) ☐ consumption ☐ division of labor ☐ good tools and work methods ☐ raw materials	barter or(trade) division of labor good tools and work methods raw materials
20. In this lesson you have learned about the easiest forms of production and consumption, and how they brought about barter and trade. The study of the production and consumption of goods and services is called Economics. In the next lessons we will show what an important factor economics has been in the development of societies and its influence on government. From what you have already learned. Which topics would you expect to study in Economics? ☐ medicine ☐ religion ☐ trade between countries ☐ wages and prices	trade between countries wages and prices

8. In prehistoric and early historic times, people did not require money to take care of their needs. They used what they grew and what they made. Today most of us buy our food and clothes. We pay rent for our homes. When you're talking about primitive men, consuming means using products. When you're talking about men today, consuming means: ☐ both buying and using products ☐ only buying products ☐ only using products What is Consumer Education? ☐ instruction on how to buy things and spend your money wisely ☐ instruction on how to produce things that are of high quality	both buying . . . instruction on how to buy . . .
9. MATCH the following: A. converting* raw materials into products, such as making wool into yarn B. making products, such as manufacturing automobiles in a factory C. using products, such as wearing a hat or playing with a game you bought 1. _____ consumption 2. _____ production *Converting means changing, making over.	1. C 2. A, B

15.

Certain American Indian villagers spent almost all their time making arrowheads. Some New Guinea tribes made only pottery. These groups made more than they could consume. What was left over was called surplus.

Surplus is:

- ☐ what a tribe (or worker) produces for its own use
- ☐ what is left over when the tribe's own needs are filled

what is left . . .

16.

These surplus products were stored for future use. Some of the surplus was exchanged for surplus products of other tribes. This kind of exchange is called barter or trade. (Trade is another word for barter.)

One Indian tribe had a surplus of arrowheads. Since its land was rocky it could not raise all the grain it needed. Another Indian tribe had a surplus of meal* from its good farmland but did not have good arrowheads with which to hunt.

If they were to barter with one another which of the following would be true?

Each would:

- ☐ consume more products
- ☐ have more kinds of products
- ☐ have more kinds of raw material
- ☐ have a reason to make more products

*Meal is flour or cereal made from grain.

consume more products
have more kinds of products

have a reason to make . . .

17.

What is barter ?

- ☐ consumption of products or raw materials
- ☐ exchange of products or raw materials
- ☐ production of goods
- ☐ money

exchange . . .

10.

As early man grew more crops and made more products, more work was created. Food had to be gathered, prepared, cooked and stored; clothes had to be made. Shelters or houses had to be built. Animals had to be hunted. Their skins had to be treated to make them into leather. Tools had to be made.

People began to learn how to do one job well. Because he knew where to look for animals and how to track them down, a hunter could hunt better than a person who was used to making tools. The toolmaker made better tools than the hunter.

When something is done <u>efficiently</u>, it is done with the least waste. This means with the least amount of time, work and raw materials required.

Which of the following are examples of <u>efficiency</u>?

- ☐ having men with good hunting skills do the hunting — having men . . .
- ☐ having the older people of the tribe, who tire easily, do heavy work
- ☐ having the people who know how to grind corn and make flour prepare food — having the people who . . .
- ☐ having those who are good at making tools prepare the food

11.

As larger tribal societies were formed, a more efficient <u>division of labor</u> or work became possible. The better hunters of the tribe spent all their time hunting, the old people and women were given jobs such as gathering raw materials, growing food, and making clothing. Children often had the job of watching animal flocks.

<u>Division of labor</u> means:

- ☐ each worker does all of his own labor
- ☐ each worker does only one kind of labor — each worker does only . . .

12. Usually, division of labor results in each worker doing only one kind of work, such as fishing or farming. That is, each worker has an occupation. What is an occupation? ☐ no job ☐ one job ☐ several different jobs	one job
13. When there is division of labor, more goods can be produced. This is because division of labor is more efficient. Why is division of labor more efficient? ☐ everyone does the same job, getting it done faster ☐ there is the least amount of time, effort and raw materials wasted	there is the . . .
14. As workers became specialists in one occupation, they learned to develop better tools and methods for doing their jobs. This improvement in tools and skill led to better: ☐ consumption ☐ production ☐ raw materials	production

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ADVANCED GENERAL EDUCATION PROGRAM

A HIGH SCHOOL SELF-STUDY PROGRAM

FORMS OF GOVERNMENT
LEVEL: I
UNIT: 3
LESSON: 2

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION, JOB CORPS
NOVEMBER 1969

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION, JOB CORPS
NOVEMBER 1969

1.

Suppose you and fifteen of your friends form a club. You collect dues so that you can buy things you need for the clubroom.

If you agree on exactly what you all want to buy, someone can go out to the store and buy it.

If the club members have <u>different</u> ideas about what should be bought, a plan for deciding which ideas to follow must be made.

Here are some plans you might use:

1. have every member vote, and then everybody will follow the group's decision

2. make one man the leader, and then he will always decide how to spend the money

3. each of you can take out his own money and buy whatever you want

NO RESPONSE REQUIRED

GO ON TO THE NEXT FRAME

2.

The three plans you just read are used in different ways by almost every group of people. They are used by countries, cities, and states; by organizations, businesses, and churches.

These plans have special names:

1. if everyone votes and then you have to go along with the decision, you have <u>democracy</u>

2. if one man is the leader, and he makes all the decisions, that is called <u>totalitarianism</u>

3. if there is no plan, and everyone does what he thinks best, that is called <u>anarchy</u> (it sounds something like AN-er-key)

In which plan does the leader make all of (or the TOTAL) decisions? _____

2

1

24

1. MATCH the following:

A. direct democracy	1. _____ a country in which there are no rulers, no elections, no laws
B. extreme anarchy	
C. moderate anarchy	2. _____ a government in which everyone votes for every decision
D. totalitarianism	
	3. _____ a government that does practically nothing, or as little as is needed to run things

2. In what type of democracy do you vote for the people who will make the laws? _____

3. Which of the following is not a type of government that has complete total power to rule the people?

   a. ☐ democracy

   b. ☐ dictatorship

   c. ☐ totalitarianism

   d. ☐ tyranny

4. When you vote on an issue (such as a law, how much money to collect in taxes, how to spend the money, etc.) in what type of democracy are you voting?

   a. ☐ direct

   b. ☐ indirect

Time completed _____

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* U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1970 O - 369-816

3. WRITE the word totalitarian, democratic, or anarchist for each of the following statements: 1. "You have to give the club a dollar every week because we voted for that." _____ 2. "You have to give the club a dollar every week because Joe said so, and he is our leader." _____ 3. "You can give the club as much as you want. We don't have any rules." _____ 4. "You don't have to give the club any money because Joe (the leader) said so." _____	democratic totalitarian anarchist totalitarian
4. If a country has no government to make decisions it would be called an anarchy. People who want government to have as little power as possible are called anarchists. When government has total power to make decisions it is called totalitarian. When people can vote on how the government uses power in a country, that country is a democracy. WRITE the word totalitarian, democratic, or anarchy for each of the following beliefs: _____ "A government has the power to put anyone in jail whenever it wants to." _____ "A government should never have the right or the power to force people to pay their taxes." _____ "People do not need any government at all." _____ "People should have the right to decide whether or not their government punishes traitors by shooting them."	totalitarian anarchy anarchy democracy

2

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MASTERY TEST

Time started _____

5. MATCH the following: A. The people in a country decide every three years on who its leaders will be. B. The people in a city do not vote. All the decisions are made by three leaders of the city. C. Three families live together on a farm. Each make their own decisions. D. The members of a dance band have to play exactly the way their leader tells them to. E. Each member of a dance band plays the way he feels like playing. 1. _____ anarchy 2. _____ democracy 3. _____ totalitarian	1. C, E 2. A 3. B, D
6. Every idea can be carried to an <u>extreme</u>. Most people like to eat. If you carried that to an extreme, you might eat all day. (And you might get very fat.) An <u>extreme anarchist</u> would believe in absolutely no government at all. Can you have a large country without any government at all? _____ Can you have a small group of people without any government at all? _____	no yes

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DEMOCRACY	a government in which things are decided by voting
TOTALITARIANISM DICTATORSHIP DESPOTISM	a government in which one man (or a few men) make all of the decisions
ANARCHY	a government in which there are no rules (or very few rules) that people have to follow
REPRESENTATIVE	someone who does something for someone else in their name EXAMPLE: People may ask someone to go to Washington and make decisions for them, because they don't have the time to go. He will represent them in Washington.
REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY	a government in which the people do not vote on decisions, but vote for people to make the decisions for them
DIRECT DEMOCRACY	a government in which people vote directly on issues

7. An extremist who believes in democracy would believe that everyone should vote on every issue. There are very few extreme anarchists or extreme believers in democracy. There are many people who are moderate about these things. WRITE <u>democracy</u> or <u>anarchy</u> for each of the following moderate statements: "There should be as little government as possible." _____ "The people should vote on things whenever they can." _____	 anarchy democracy
8. WRITE <u>extreme</u> or <u>moderate</u> for each of the following statements: 1. The totalitarian state should be run entirely by one ruler. _____ 2. The totalitarian state should sometimes have elections, but be run most of the time by a ruler. _____ 3. An anarchy should have no government at all. _____ 4. An anarchy should have very little government. _____ 5. A democracy should have the people vote to decide how to spend every tax dollar. _____	 extreme moderate extreme moderate extreme

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21.

In some countries the people vote either directly or through representatives.

In other countries, one man makes all the decisions. Such a man is called a dictator.

A dictatorship (a country ruled by a dictator) is a kind of:

- ☐ anarchy
- ☐ democratic country
- ☐ totalitarian country

totalitarian country

22. FINAL FRAME

You have learned about three major types of government: anarchy, totalitarianism and democracy. You have also learned that there are two kinds of democracy: direct and representative. In the next government lesson, you will learn about people's attitude toward (or feelings about) different types of government.

23.

Time completed _____

YOU HAVE NOW FINISHED THE FIRST PART OF THIS LESSON. WRITE DOWN THE TIME. THEN, AFTER YOU HAVE REVIEWED THE MAIN IDEAS IN THE FOLLOWING SUMMARY, TAKE THE MASTERY TEST AT THE END OF THE BOOKLET.

9. There is no such thing as a country which is <u>entirely</u> a democracy or anarchy. Some countries are <u>more</u> democratic than others. In general, a country in which almost everyone votes is more democratic than a country in which only a few people can vote. Which country is <u>more</u> democratic? ☐ a country of 3,000 people in which 2,000 people are allowed to vote ☐ a country of 800,000 people in which 2,000 people are allowed to vote	a country of 3,000 . . .
10. Which of the following is the <u>most</u> democratic? ☐ a democracy in which every citizen over twenty-one is allowed to vote ☐ a democracy in which only men who are over twenty and own land are allowed to vote ☐ a democracy in which only those over twenty who own land are allowed to vote	a democracy in which every citizen . . .

19.

Some of the examples below show direct democracy.

Others show representative democracy.

WRITE IN D for direct or R for representative in each of the following:

1. _____	In one club, everyone votes on how much the dues should be.	D
2. _____	In another club, a vote is taken to decide which member of the club should figure out how much the dues should be.	R
3. _____	The members of a union (worker's organization) vote for a leader who will decide whether or not they should strike.	R
4. _____	The members of a union vote on whether or not to go on strike.	D
5. _____	About 400 congressmen are elected by the people to make new laws.	R

20.

Dictators, tyrants, and despots are all names for men who rule totalitarian states.

Which of the following are names for totalitarian states?

- ☐ despotism
- ☐ dictatorship
- ☐ direct democracy
- ☐ anarchy
- ☐ representative democracy
- ☐ tyranny

despotism
dictatorship

tyranny

11. Suppose I want to buy a radio, but I am too sick to go to the store. I can ask someone to go to the store for me; that is, I can ask him to represent me. If he does get me a radio, he is my representative. If a club votes for one man to count up how much money they have, he represents the group. They might do this because it is easier to have one man do the counting than for everyone to have to do it. WRITE in the name or title of the representative in each of the following examples: _____ Fred asks Bill to get him a newspaper while he is at the store. _____ The people in a city vote for a mayor who will lower the taxes. _____ Arnold beats up Dave because Sam asked him to.	 Bill the mayor Arnold
12. WRITE in the name or title of the representative in each of the following examples: (If there is no representative, WRITE none.) 1. The people in a city elect a mayor who they think will give more money for welfare. _____ 2. The people in a city vote to give more money for welfare. _____ 3. The people of the state of New York vote for two senators to help make laws. _____ 4. The people of New York vote for their choice for President of the United States. _____ 5. The people of the United States elect a President who they believe will lower the voting age. _____	 the mayor none two senators the President the President

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17. Suppose a country has 100,000,000 people in it. Which would be easier for them to do: ☐ vote for a group of representatives who will make decisions about taxes, education, and so on ☐ vote on every issue, such as who pays taxes and how much money should be used for education, how much money should be used for building rockets, and so on	vote for a group . . .
18. Which kind of democracy is easier to work in a large country? ☐ direct ☐ representative (indirect) Direct democracy can only work: ☐ in a very large group ☐ in a very small group	representative . . . in a very small group

13.

In one kind of democracy, the people vote for one or more people to make the decisions for them. That is, they vote for representatives.

This is called <u>representative democracy</u>.

Which of the following is an example of representative democracy?

- ☐ a democracy in which the people vote for Congressmen who will decide which laws to pass
- ☐ a democracy in which the people vote directly on which laws to pass

. . . for Congressmen . . .

14.

Which of these signs would you find in representative democracy?

- ☐ VOTE FOR DAN MCGREW for GOVERNOR. HE WILL PASS THE NEW CIGARETTE LAW FOR YOU.
- ☐ VOTE FOR THE NEW LAW ON CIGARETTES.

VOTE FOR DAN . . .

15.

In another kind of democracy, you can vote directly on each issue.

If you want more money to be spent on schools, you would have a chance to vote for it.

This is called direct democracy.

In representative democracy, you do NOT vote directly. You learn about the men who are running for office, and vote for the man who will represent your beliefs.

Which of the following is an example of direct democracy?

- ☐ The club members vote on whether or not to buy a record player.
- ☐ The club members vote that Max will decide if a record player is needed.

The club members vote on whether or not . . . .

16.

If you vote for someone who believes in lowering the taxes, you are voting on:

- ☐ an issue
- ☐ a representative

a representative

If you vote directly for a law that would lower taxes, you are voting on:

- ☐ an issue
- ☐ a representative

an issue

PM 431-10

ADVANCED GENERAL EDUCATION PROGRAM

A HIGH SCHOOL SELF-STUDY PROGRAM

ED 069983

READING FOR FACTS, OPINIONS AND ISSUES

LEVEL: I

UNIT: 3

LESSON: 3

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION, JOB CORPS
NOVEMBER 1969

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION, JOB CORPS
NOVEMBER 1969

4. READ each of the following statements and LABEL them according to the following key:

O - opinion
RF - relevant fact
NRF - not relevant fact

a. _____ As more and more industries discover the advantages of automation, more and more workers are laid off.

b. _____ It is unfortunate that so many workers lose their jobs because machines can do them more effectively.

c. _____ Laws now require jar labels to list the ingredients of the product.

d. _____ Machines can work faster than men.

e. _____ Many laborers also become unemployed when companies go out of business altogether.

f. _____ The most important industrial change to occur in this century is the widespread use of automation.

g. _____ Most jar labels are no longer pasted on by hand.

Time completed _____

WHEN YOU HAVE FINISHED THIS TEST, WRITE DOWN THE TIME. THEN TAKE THE LESSON TO YOUR INSTRUCTOR OR HIS ASSISTANT FOR CHECKING. WAIT UNTIL THE LESSON IS APPROVED BEFORE GOING ON TO THE NEXT LESSON.

* U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1970 O - 389-817

1. Two men are standing on a street corner arguing. One of them says that Roger Maris hit 61 home runs in 1961. The other one says that Roger Maris hit 61 home runs in 1962. What should they do to solve the problem? ☐ continue to argue until one gives in ☐ look up the correct answer in a baseball almanac ☐ start a fight about it	look up the correct answer . . .
2. The reason why these men can solve their argument by looking up the answer is that they are arguing about a <u>fact</u>. A <u>fact</u> is a statement that is definitely true. It is not something you personally think or feel. One of the following is a fact. One is not a fact. CHECK the fact: ☐ dancing is fun ☐ many movie stars live in Hollywood	many movie stars live in . . .
3. Some people believe that dancing is fun; some do not. An <u>opinion</u> is something a person thinks or believes is true. One of the following is a fact. One is an opinion. WRITE <u>F</u> in front of the fact. WRITE <u>O</u> in front of the opinion. _____ Spaghetti is delicious. _____ Washington, D.C. is the capital of the United States.	O F

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READ this paragraph and ANSWER the questions following it:

The most important industrial* change to occur in this century is the widespread use of automation. Many products that were once made by human workers are now being made by mechanical and electrical means. For example, most jar labels are no longer pasted on by hand. Instead, machines now do this operation. Men can label about 10 jars a minute, while machines can label 100 in the same length of time. It should also be noted that laws now require jar labels to list the ingredients of the product. Such automation results in more efficient production, since the machines can work faster than the men who used to do the same job. The machines also make fewer errors, and they can be used nearly twenty-four hours a day, while human workers can only work an eight-hour shift. As a result, products can be made more inexpensively and faster than ever before. As more and more industries discover the advantages of automation, more and more workers are laid off. Many laborers also become unemployed when companies go out of business altogether. It is unfortunate that so many workers lose their jobs because machines can do them more effectively. But automation is here to stay, and, in fact, is bound to increase in the coming decade.

2. Which of these is the best summary of the author's <u>opinion</u>?

   a. ☐ automation is an improvement in methods of manufacturing

   b. ☐ automation will soon take over all aspects of our economic life

   c. ☐ machines are smarter than people

   d. ☐ unemployment is increasing

3. What is the <u>issue</u> the author is discussing?

   a. ☐ automation
   b. ☐ industrial changes
   c. ☐ machines
   d. ☐ unemployment

*Industry means business.

4. INFORMATION FRAME If a statement is said or written in a certain way, it may sound like a fact. Some statements that sound like factual statements are really untrue statements. People often make untrue statements out of ignorance or carelessness. For example, a fellow says that New York is the capital of the United States. This is <u>not</u> an opinion statement. Nor is it a fact, since Washington, D.C. is the capital of the United States. It is merely an <u>untrue</u> statement. To make sure that a statement is a fact, you may have to consult the World Almanac or a good reference book. You might be able to ask someone who knows. You may be sure, however, that the factual statements in this lessons are true statements. Since this lesson is about the difference between facts and opinions, we will not deal with untrue statements. NO RESPONSE REQUIRED	GO ON TO THE NEXT FRAME
5. A. "All animals are just like dogs and cats." B. "I think animals are like humans." C. "I think animals are smart." D. "Cows are stupid." E. "I think animals can learn." All of the above statements are opinions. A is not true. B, C and D may or may not be true. E is true. <u>Opinions</u>, therefore, are: ☐ always true ☐ never true ☐ sometimes true	sometimes true

43

READ this paragraph:

(a) Many people in America don't agree with many of our government's decisions. (b) Some people complain about taxes; others complain about our foreign policy. (c) These people are free to leave this country any time. (d) If they don't like it here, they should go where they think things are better. (e) There is no room in America for people who constantly criticize the government.

1. WRITE F if the statement is a fact. WRITE O if the statement is an opinion.

   a. _____

   b. _____

   c. _____

   d. _____

   e. _____

6.

A factual statement is, by definition, true. An opinion may or may not be true. If a statement sounds like it may not be true, it's probably an opinion.

WRITE F in front of the facts. WRITE O in front of the opinions.

_____ Direct democracy never works.	O
_____ Economics is the study of how people make a living.	F
_____ George Washington was the first President of the United States.	F
_____ Governments are always anarchies.	O
_____ The Prime Meridian separates the Eastern and Western Hemispheres.	F
_____ There are fifty states in the United States.	F

7.

When you hear or read an opinion, you usually have to think about whether or not you agree. Even if you agree with an opinion, that doesn't make it a fact.

LABEL each of the following statements with an F if it is a factual statement or an O if it is an opinion.

_____ Alaska and Hawaii were the last two states to join the United States.	F
_____ Children of any age should not be forced to go to school.	O
_____ English is the most difficult language to learn.	O
_____ Men are more intelligent than women.	O
_____ Those countries in the Western Hemisphere that are south of the United States are known as Latin America.	F

MASTERY TEST

Time started _____

45

8. People have opinions on many subjects. What they believe may seem true to them. However, an opinion is not, by definition, a truth. An opinion is not a fact. WRITE O next to the statements below that are opinions. WRITE F next to those that are facts.	
_____ Eighteen-year-olds should be allowed to vote.	O
_____ The men who wrote our Constitution are called the Founding Fathers.	F
_____ Oranges contain Vitamin C.	F
_____ Rich people are happy.	O

FACT	a statement that is definitely true
OPINION	something a person <u>thinks or believes</u> is true
DISCRIMINATE	to know the difference between two or more things
AN ISSUE	a topic about which people have differing opinions. People may have DIFFERING OPINIONS (CONFLICTING OPINIONS) or they may agree on an issue.
RELEVANT	related to EXAMPLE: a fact about onions is not relevant to a discussion of most political issues

9.

READ this paragraph.

> Both Life and Look are wonderful magazines. They have stories and pictures about many things of interest. They cover world, national and local news. Sometimes these magazines have special issues about one subject, such as the Common Market in Europe or the space race to the moon. If you want to know everything that's going on, you should read these magazines.

This paragraph has both factual statements and opinions in it. Remember, an opinion is what someone thinks or believes. It may not be true. An opinion may be true only for the person who says it.

LABEL each sentence as a fact or an opinion:

_____	Both Life and Look are wonderful magazines.	opinion
_____	If you want to know everything that's going on, you should read these magazines.	opinion
_____	They cover world, national and local news.	fact
_____	They have stories and pictures about many things of interest.	fact
_____	Sometimes these magazines have special issues about one subject, such as the Common Market in Europe or the space race to the moon.	fact

34.

MATCH the following:

A. a fact that is related to the issue being discussed and supports the opinion given on the issue

B. a fact that may be related to the issue but does not support the opinion given

C. any fact about a topic being discussed that may be of interest but does not support the opinion given

1. _____ non-relevant fact

2. _____ relevant fact

1. B, C

2. A

Time completed _____

YOU HAVE NOW FINISHED THE FIRST PART OF THIS LESSON. WRITE DOWN THE TIME. THEN, AFTER YOU HAVE REVIEWED THE MAIN IDEAS IN THE FOLLOWING SUMMARY, TAKE THE MASTERY TEST AT THE END OF THE BOOKLET.

10. MATCH the following: A. something a person thinks or believes B. something that is, by definition, true C. something that may be true for the person who thinks it 1. _____ fact 2. _____ opinion	1. B 2. A, C
11. READ the following paragraph: Millions of people enjoy boxing, but boxing matches should be outlawed. Many matches end with one fighter injured. Occasionally, men have even died as a result of injuries they got in the ring. Boxing is by far the cruelest sport ever invented. LABEL each of the statements from the above paragraph as either a fact, F, or an opinion, O. _____ Boxing is by far the cruelest sport ever invented. _____ Boxing matches should be outlawed. _____ Many matches end with one fighter injured. _____ Millions of people enjoy boxing matches. _____ Occasionally, men have even died as a result of injuries they got in the ring.	

33.

Fascism is the worst form of government possible. Under this type of rule, people are ruled entirely by police. They have no say in the laws of their country. Fascism is an evil word in this century. The origin of the word fascism is a French word that means "political club." It's amazing how the meaning of a word can change.

The issue of this paragraph is the nature of fascism. The opinion of the author is that fascism is the worst possible form of government.

WRITE R next to the facts he cites that are relevant to his opinion. WRITE N-R next to the facts that are not relevant.

_____ Fascism is an evil word in this century.	N-R
_____ It's amazing how the meaning of a word can change.	N-R
_____ The word fascism comes from a French word that means political club.	N-R
_____ They have no say in the laws of their country.	R
_____ Under this type of rule, people are ruled entirely by the police.	R

12.

READ this paragraph:

(1) Mount McKinley is the tallest mountain in North America. (2) Covered with rock and ice, it rises 20,300 feet above central Alaska. (3) In the winter, temperatures actually fall as low as 100 degrees below zero. (4) Anyone who tries to climb Mount McKinley in the winter is crazy.

Which statement is an opinion?

- ☐ 1
- ☐ 2
- ☐ 3
- ☐ 4

4

13.

In this lesson, you have learned to <u>discriminate</u> between factual statements and opinions.

To discriminate means to know the difference between two or more things or ideas.

Which of the following is an example of a <u>discrimination</u>?

- ☐ Fred Kelly knows how to swim.
- ☐ Fred's little sister knows the names of all the colors.

Fred's little sister . . .

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32.

Below is a list of facts mentioned by the author of the passage you just read. CHECK only those facts that are relevant to the author's opinion that the United Nations is a worthwhile organization:

- ☐ United Nations officials stepped into the 1956 quarrel between Israel and Egypt, bringing the situation under control before it reached disastrous proportions.
- ☐ The United Nations' original membership of 51 nations has grown to 121 present members.
- ☐ The United Nations runs WHO, the World Health Organization, which tries to cure and prevent disease throughout the world.
- ☐ The United Nations was established in 1945.

United Nations officials . . .

The United Nations runs . . .

14.

READ the following paragraph:

(1) The United States is bordered on the South by Mexico. (2) The capital of Mexico is Mexico City. (3) The climate in Mexico is very warm. (4) Since it is difficult to work in a warm climate, most Mexicans take siestas* every day. (5) This is why Mexico doesn't have a lot of industry. (6) If Mexicans don't stop taking siestas, Mexico will never become a world leader.

DISCRIMINATE the facts from the opinions:

_____ The capital of Mexico is Mexico City.	F
_____ The climate in Mexico is very warm.	F
_____ If Mexicans don't stop taking siestas, Mexico will never become a world leader.	O
_____ Since it is difficult to work in a warm climate, most Mexicans take siestas every day.	O
_____ This is why Mexico doesn't have a lot of industry.	O
_____ The United States is bordered on the south by Mexico.	F

*Siesta means a nap or rest in the middle of the day.

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31.

In our war-torn world, there are many people who feel that the United Nations is a useless organization which has failed to keep peace. Those who put forth this opinion are ignoring many achievements of the United Nations.

The United Nations was established in 1945. Since that time, the United Nations has prevented several conflicts from developing into major wars. For example, in 1956, United Nations officials stepped into the quarrel between Israel and Egypt, bringing the situation under control before it reached disastrous proportions. A second dispute settled by the United Nations was the disagreement between India and Pakistan over which country had the right to a certain territory bordering both nations.

The United Nations' original membership of 51 nations has grown to 121 present members. All of these nations contribute money which is used to finance various projects. One of the most well-known of these projects is UNICEF, which helps to meet the needs of children in 112 countries. The United Nations also runs WHO, the World Health Organization,which tries to cure and prevent disease throughout the world.

What is the <u>opinion</u> of the author of the above passage?

- ☐ The United Nations has done many worthwhile things.
- ☐ The United Nations isn't working.
- ☐ The United Nations is supposed to keep peace.

The United Nations has . . .

15.

So far you have been discriminating between sentences that were facts and sentences that were opinions. Now, you will read an entire paragraph about an opinion.

READ the following paragraph:

> For some reason, whenever Americans send their eighteen-year-old sons off to war, the question of the legal voting age arises. We hear people say that the legal voting age should be eighteen. We consider our boys old enough for the duty of fighting, yet we deny them the right to vote -- the highest privilege* of citizenship. This is wrong. If someone has to fight to back up the decisions of his government, then he should have a voice in the government.

Which of these statements best <u>summarizes the opinion</u> put forth in the paragraph above?

- ☐ The draft age is eighteen, but the legal voting age is twenty-one.
- ☐ Eighteen-year-olds are too young to be sent off to war.
- ☐ If you are old enough to go to war for your country, you are old enough to vote for your country's leaders.

*<u>Privilege</u> means special right.

If you are old enough to go . . .

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30.

READ this paragraph:

Every year on Memorial Day, Indianapolis, Indiana plays host to thousands of sports fans eager to watch daring young men drive five hundred miles in the world's fastest cars.

There is a lot of conflicting opinion about the Five Hundred race. Many think that autoracing should be abolished, because the Five Hundred and minor racing events as well cause many fatal accidents.

Many believe that the Five Hundred race should continue. They back up their opinion with the fact that the race leads to improvements on family automobiles. The Five Hundred race serves as a test for these new cars.

Which fact is relevant to the opinion that autoracing should be abolished?

- ☐ autoracing causes many fatal accidents
- ☐ the race serves as a test for new cars
- ☐ thousands of sports fans go to Indiana to watch the race

Which fact is relevant to the opinion that autoracing should continue?

- ☐ autoracing causes many fatal accidents
- ☐ the race serves as a test for new cars
- ☐ thousands of sports fans go to Indiana to watch the race

autoracing causes many fatal . . .

the race serves as a test . . .

16.

Here is a paragraph on another opinion. READ it carefully:

> There is no need to lower the voting age to eighteen simply because eighteen-year-olds are eligible for the draft. Eighteen is a good age for a soldier. But most eighteen-year-olds are not mature enough to make intelligent decisions in matters of government. The skills that are needed for soldiering have nothing to do with the skills needed for voting. So let's not confuse the two.

The opinion stated above could be best summarized by saying that:

- ☐ the draft laws should be changed
- ☐ eighteen-year-olds make good soldiers
- ☐ just because a man is old enough to fight doesn't mean he's mature enough to vote

just because a man is old . . .

17.

Were the authors of the two paragraphs you just read talking about the same topic, or subject?

- ☐ yes
- ☐ no

yes

A topic about which people have differing opinions is called an issue. What is the issue in the two paragraphs you just read?

- ☐ whether or not to change the draft laws
- ☐ whether or not to change the voting age

. . . the voting age

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29.

The issue of the paragraph below is whether or not Richard Rollins would make a good mayor.

> Richard Rollins would make an outstanding mayor for Martinsville. He has lived in this town all his life, so he is well acquainted with its needs, its problems and its people. He is a distinguished lawyer, and has served on the Martinsville Council for the past nine years. He has taken an active interest in the town, and has been a working member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Society for Justice, and the Board of Education.

What is the opinion stated in this paragraph?

- ☐ Mr. Rollins would make a good mayor
- ☐ Mr. Rollins would not make a good mayor

Mr. Rollins would make a . . .

What kind of facts are given to support this opinion?

- ☐ non-relevant
- ☐ relevant

relevant

18.

When people have <u>conflicting opinions</u> about an issue, they feel differently about it. People often disagree with another's opinion. If people feel the same way about an issue they are <u>in agreement</u>.

You just read two opinions about the issue of changing the voting age.

CHECK the right description of these opinions:

- ☐ they conflicted with one another
- ☐ they were in agreement on the issue

they conflicted with one another

28.

A fact that is related to the issue, and which will help a person back up his opinion, is called a relevant fact. Other facts may be related to the issue, but they do not support the person's opinion. This type of fact is called a non-relevant fact.

Below is a list of facts that deal with cigarette smoking. Pretend you are of the opinion that smoking is a bad habit. You are trying to convince a friend to give up smoking. MARK an R next to the facts that would be relevant to your opinion. PUT the letters N-R next to those facts that would be non-relevant to your opinion.

_____	Cigarettes are expensive, and the money spent on them just "goes up in smoke."	R
_____	Cigarette smoking can be relaxing.	N-R
_____	Cigarette smoking may be bad for your health.	R
_____	More than half the people in this country smoke cigarettes.	N-R
_____	There are dozens of brands to choose from.	N-R

19.

READ this paragraph:

> President Roosevelt was the greatest leader our country ever had. His New Deal program saved the country from the terrible Depression that nearly wrecked the economy. If Roosevelt had not put his program into effect, the United States would never have regained its present position of wealth and strength. Roosevelt saved our country.

What is the opinion expressed by the author of the above paragraph?

- ☐ The Depression ruined the United States economy.
- ☐ Roosevelt's New Deal saved our country from ruin and gained him recognition as the best President in United States history.
- ☐ The United States is the strongest and richest country in the world.

An issue is a topic about which people have different opinions.

What is the issue discussed in the paragraph?

- ☐ the effect of the New Deal on the United States
- ☐ Roosevelt's effect on the United States
- ☐ Roosevelt was the best President this country ever had

Roosevelt's . . .

Roosevelt's . . .

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27.

When a person is giving his opinion on an issue, he usually points out facts that will make his opinion more believable. To make an opinion believable a person should give facts that are related to the point he is trying to make.

Suppose someone stated that George Washington was a great President. Which of these facts would help him support his opinion?

- ☐ George Washington was a good leader of men. As a general in the War for Independence, he led his men to victory in spite of many hardships.

  a good leader of men.

- ☐ George Washington was a native of the state of Virginia. He lived in Mount Vernon for many years. He had no children, and he raised fruit trees.

- ☐ George Washington was chairman of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 which drafted the Constitution that is still in use today.

  chairman of the . . .

- ☐ George Washington was the first President of the United States. He was a healthy man and was over six feet tall.

20. READ the following paragraph: The Beatles have no right to call themselves musicians. They do not make music. They only make noise. Anyone who likes the way they sing lacks good taste in music. DISCRIMINATE between the <u>issue</u> and the <u>opinion</u> by WRITING <u>I</u> beside the issue and <u>O</u> beside the opinion. _____ The Beatles do not deserve to be considered musical artists. _____ the talent of the Beatles Are there any <u>facts</u> in the above paragraph? ☐ yes ☐ no	O I no
21. MATCH the following: A. a date or an event that has definitely happened B. something a person thinks or believes C. something that is, by definition, true D. a topic or problem about which people may have different ideas 1. _____ fact 2. _____ issue 3. _____ opinion	1. A, C 2. D 3. B

26.

When a person gives his opinion on an issue, he will be more convincing if he presents facts to back up, or <u>support</u>, his opinion.

READ each of the opinions below. CHECK the statement of opinion that is supported by <u>facts</u>:

☐ Miami Beach is an excellent vacation spot. It's the greatest place in Florida. Temperatures there average in the 70's and 80's all year round, with very little rainfall. It has beautiful beaches, numerous hotels and night clubs, and a wide variety of recreation. You can watch a jai alai game or a dog race, go golfing, boating, fishing, or simply drive through the surrounding area to see the beautiful scenery.

☐ The only way we can keep up with the Russians is to educate our children better. The only way to do this is to start them in school at the age of three, and keep them there for 8 hours a day, six days a week. There should be no long vacations, either.

☐ Sophia Loren is the most beautiful woman that ever lived. It's breath-taking just to look at her. Her beauty is beyond comparison. No wonder she is worshipped by thousands of people around the world.

Miami Beach . . .

22.

WRITE F next to the statements below that are facts. WRITE O next to those that are opinions. WRITE I next to those that are issues.

_____ the age at which teenagers should receive driver's licenses	I
_____ Athens is the capital of Greece	F
_____ the men who wrote our Constitution are called the Founding Fathers	F
_____ New York's worst problem is a lack of parking space	O
_____ teachers are underpaid	O
_____ the United States is a representative democracy	F
_____ why there was a Civil War in the United States	I

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25.

Candidate A: (1) The crime rate has been rising in the City of New York. (2) This happens because the police force does not have enough power. (3) The policemen should be given more power.

Candidate B: (1) The crime rate has been rising in the City of New York. (2) This happens because the citizens don't trust the policemen. (3) The policemen have too much power. (4) Some of their power should be taken away.

Which candidate backs up his opinions with facts?

- ☐ both candidates
- ☐ candidate A
- ☐ candidate B
- ☐ neither candidate

neither candidate

23.

A while ago you read a story about two men who were arguing about the issue of drug addiction and rehabilitation centers. Each man had a different opinion. Joe, the man who believed that addicts should go to rehabilitation centers only if they wanted to, had several facts to back up his opinion. He read articles describing how the centers work. He knew what happened in places where addicts were treated like criminals instead of sick men.

This problem of how to treat drug addicts as sick men and, at the same time, keep them from stealing and other criminal acts is a very complex* one.

As you can imagine, people have many different opinions about this issue. These opinions are not right or wrong. They are different ways of looking at the problem.

In the story, you may remember, Sid finally came around to accepting Joe's opinion, because Joe had facts to back it up.

You can see that when you examine an opinion, you should:

- ☐ examine the facts that back it up
- ☐ not bother with the facts

* Complex in this context means that there are many sides to the problem.

examine the facts that . . .

24.

Whenever you read or hear an opinion, follow these two steps:

Step 1: See if the opinion is supported by facts.

Step 2: Decide what the issue is.

Here is an example of differing opinions:

Candidate A: (1) The crime rate has been rising in the City of New York. (2) This happens because the police force does not have enough power. (3) Policemen should be given more power.

Candidate B: (1) The crime rate has been rising in the City of New York. (2) This happens because the citizens don't trust policemen. (3) Policemen have too much power. (4) Some of their power should be taken away.

Step 1: DISCRIMINATE the factual statements from the opinion statements made by each candidate:

Candidate A

1. _____ The crime rate has been rising in the City of New York.	F
2. _____ This happens because the police force does not have enough power.	O
3. _____ The policemen should be given more power.	O

Candidate B

1. _____ The crime rate has been rising in the City of New York.	F
2. _____ This happens because the citizens don't trust the policemen.	O
3. _____ The policemen have too much power.	O
4. _____ Some of their power should be taken away.	O

Step 2: These candidates have conflicting opinions. What is the issue?

- ☐ the crime rate in the city
- ☐ how many police the city should have
- ☐ police power in the city

police power in the city

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